Vol. II. Numb. 86.

The British Apollo:

OR,

Curious Amuſements for the INGENIOUS.

To which are added the moſt

Material Occurrences Foreign and Domeſtick.

Perform'd by a Society of GENTLEMEN.

From Monday January 9th. to Wedneſday January 11th. 1710.

Q. WOrthy Gentlemen, *For the Inſtruction of the Ignorant and ſtopping the Mouths of the Scepticks, you are deſired to ſatisfy the Publick, how our Saviour was exempted from the Legal Guilt, mention'd in* Lev. 5. 3. *and* 7. 21. *when he put forth his hand and touched the Leper,* Mat. 8. 9.

A. To the Solution of this Difficulty for the Ignorant and Sceptick both, the following Obſervations may be of ſome Service.

1. That it is ſomewhat probable, that the Perſon whom our Saviour here touched (tho' he had the Leproſy upon him) was not what the Law interpreted Unclean in the 13th Chapter of *Leviticus*, which deſcribes the ſeveral Laws and Tokens of that Diſtemper, at the 12th and 13th Verſes we meet with this ſomewhat ſtrange and remarkable one, *viz. That if the Leproſy broke out abroad in the Skin, and cover'd the whole Man from the crown of the head to the ſole of the foot, the Law look'd upon him as clean; whereas, if it appear'd in one or ſome few Spots only, he was accounted unclean.* If then the Leproſy, now under debate, was of this kind, if the deſeaſed Perſon was totally overſpread with his Plague, our Saviour might very ſafely touch him, without incurring any Legal Gult or Pollution; and yet the deformity and noiſomneſs of his Diſtemper might nevertheleſs juſtify his ſaying, *Be thou clean?* But,

2. Admitted this Leper was really unclean, according to the Senſe and Determination of the Law, yet there is ſome probability that the Prieſts (even under that Oeconomy) were allowed to approach ſuch deſeaſed Perſons without Pollution. 'Tis certain they were a kind of Phyſicians adminiſtring to the Patient, and in their daily Office about him cou'd not but approach him very near. *Aaron* in the performance of his Office to *Miriam*, *Numb.* 12. and the Prieſts (tho' they are ſaid to have thruſt out *Uzziah* from the Houſe of the Lord, 2 *Chron.* 26. 20.) are not taken notice of as Incuring any Legal Uncleanneſs thereby, how reaſonable muſt it needs then be, that our Bleſſed Saviour, who was a Prieſt of a much Superior Order, *Heb.* 5. 6. ſhou'd eſcape the Cenſure of a Law which thoſe of an Inferior, and, who liv'd under it's Diſpenſation, were not obnoxious to. But,

3. Admitting both Prieſt and People were equally obnoxious under the Law, yet cou'd not our Bleſſed Saviour be ſo. He cou'd not, foraſmuch as the Law that enacted this Uncleanneſs, being but the ſhadow of the good things to come, of Temporary Continuance and Ceremonial Obſervations only, was voided and done away by the coming of the Subſtance and the Manifeſtation of his Goſpel. He cou'd not, foraſmuch as he himſelf, being the Great Giver of that Law, had a reſerv'd Power in himſelf of diſpenſing with it (even had it been in force then) upon any ſuch Charitable Occaſion, and aſſerting his Prerogative of being Lord of the Law, as he does in a like Inſtance his being Lord of the Sabbath, *Mat.* 2. 28. He cou'd not, laſtly, for as much as his Divinity, which was principally employ'd in the Miraculous Cure of this Leper, was incapable of all guilt, and cou'd not contract any Uncleanneſs from it's neareſt approach to the moſt polluted thing.

Q. Gentlemen, *I ſome Weeks ago ſent you a Queſtion, which I have not as yet been ſo happy as to ſee anſwer'd, but that has not diſcourag'd me from troubling You a ſecond time.* Mr. Robinſon *in his* Vindication of the Moſaick Syſtem *bound up with his* Eſſay towards the Natural Hiſtory of Weſtmorland and Cumberland, *does* (p. 101.) *affirm, that if you take ſuch a Glaſs as we commonly make uſe of to contract the Sun-beams into ſuch a Point as will be real Fire, that you may kindle a Pipe with it. If you take the ſame Glaſs when the Moon is at full, you may with it contract the Beams of the Moon into a wateriſh Dew upon your Handkerchief, ſo that if you pleaſe you may waſh your Face with the Moon-ſhine. Now, the Moon being ſaid to give Light only by reflecting from the Sun, how can his Beams, being Fire, be when darted back converted into Water? Pray anſwer me ſoon and you'll oblige an Humble Subſcriber,* T. A.

A. That the Moon-ſhine is entirely owing to the reflected Beams of the Sun cannot reaſonably be call'd in Queſtion, and with as little reaſon can we imagin thoſe reflected Beams to differ as much

from the direct ones as Water does from Fire. Therefore, if the obovemention'd Experiment be true, we muſt not take the Dew gathered upon the Handkerchief to be the Beams of the Moon contracted and turned into Water, but rather, that by their gentle heat they only fit the Handkerchief to receive and imbibe the Moiſture of the Ambient Air.

Q. Gentlemen, *I have applied my ſelf to ſeveral Phyſicians concerning the occaſion of my being very lean (which is to a great degree) one has preſcrib'd this, another that Medicine, but hitherto I have receiv'd no Benefit, however, reading your moſt Ingenious Anſwers to the moſt Profound Queries has poſſeſſed me with ſo great Faith as to believe, that if your Concurrence agrees with my Opinion I ſhall certainly find Relief. Therefore, in order thereto, I humbly deſire to know whether the Liquor, called* Mum, *taken every Morning by half a Pint, or what other quantity you will adviſe, will not be nouriſhing enough whereby to make me Fat. I beg your Advice herein, and if you diſapprove of the Medicine what Method you'll propoſe for me to take. I value not the Fee of a Phyſician, therefore don't ſend this out of a Covetous Temper, but out of the great Opinion I have, and believe ſhall for ever have occaſion to poſſeſs of the moſt Diſcreet and Ingenious Society. Your Admirer,* B. B.

A. In a late Paper, we gave the Reaſons, why Man cannot (generally ſpeaking) be render'd Fat on a ſudden like many other Creatures; nevertheleſs we believe ſome Conſtitutions may, and are often improved by Meats and Drinks, every way agreable to them, but there can be no Univerſal Preſcription for this, for ſome are Macerated by what others grow Corpulent. Some thrive by Milk, whilſt others who have a ſharp Blood are Injur'd by it. Some find Chocolate Nouriſhing, whilſt it is heavy on the Stomachs of others, and the like in many other things. The only Method we can propoſe is, firſt, to examin well into your own Conſtitution and the Condition of the Blood, then to try by ſeveral Eſſays, what nouriſhing things ſuit beſt with your Pallat, ſit eaſieſt on your Stomach, and ſooneſt digeſt off, and to keep to thoſe, till you find ſome of theſe Properties fail, and this Courſe, if any, will relieve You.

Q. Gentlemen, *Pray inform us of the Vertues of* Wormwood.

A. Wormwood is hot and dry in the end of the ſecond degree. It hath a cleanſing Faculty, with ſome Aſtriction adjoyned. It is very profitable for a weak Stomach that is troubled with Choler, for it cleanſes it through it's Bitterneſs, and by reaſon of it's binding Quality it alſo ſtrengtheneth and comforteth the Stomach. It is good alſo againſt Wind, and griping Pains of the Stomach and Belly. It ſtrengthens the Liver, and rids it of Obſtructions, and the Blood of Putrefaction, cleanſing by Urine Cholerick and Superfluous Humors. It alſo helps the Spleen when it is overchatg'd with groſs Feculent Blood, by cauſing it to paſs downward together with the Excrements. In ſhort, it will cleanſe the Stomach, Liver, Gall and Spleen, diſcuſs Windineſs, cauſe a good Appetite to Meat, free from Worms, alſo prevent the Jaundice, and other Diſeaſes proceeding from Choler. The uſe of it may be by mixing the tender Tops of Wormwood with Sallads, though it is moſt Efficacious by ſteeping the Branches in Stong-Beer or rather White-Wine. But it muſt be avoided by thoſe who are ſubject to be very Coſtive, and ſuch as have weak Eyes.

Q. 1. *Whence comes that, if a Man ſees any thing that he hath Antipathy againſt he'll ſound away at the ſight of it without any help, unleſs it is taken away immediately?*

Q. 2. *When a Man is Beheaded, to know after that the head is ſeparated from the Body, the Both having Motions, if either of them are ſenſible, or both, which is the more ſenſible?*

A. 1. That ſwooning away is cauſed by the ſuſpenſion of the due influx of the Animal Spirits into the Nerves of the Heart, by which it's Motion and conſequently that of the Blood is much leſſened and ſometimes almoſt aboliſh'd. But to tell how this influx of the Animal Spirits cometh to be ſuſpended at the ſight of a thing for which we have a ſtrong Averſion or Antipathy, *hoc opus, hic labor eſt*, and there can hardly any other good reaſon be given for it, but that it hath pleaſed the Author of our Being, and of the Incomprehenſible Union of Soul and Body to inſtitute ſuch and ſuch Laws of that Union, by vertue of which this Effect does neceſſarily follow.

A. 2. Motion being a Property of a bodily and material, and Senſe of a ſpiritual and immaterial Subſtance, there is no neceſſary Connexion between them. Therefore after the ſeparation of the Head from the Body we cannot infer from their Motion that they are ſtill endued with Senſe. We are rather well grounded to think that the Trunk being ſevered from the Head is wholly inſenſible, becauſe even when they are joyned together we can have no Perception of any Pain or Pleaſure in any part of it except the Motion of the Nerves of that part be communicated to the Brain. But on the contrary, ſince experience teacheth us, that after the Amputation of a Limb ſome do ſtill now and then feel a Pain as it were in that Limb, we may very well ſuppoſe, that the Head being ſeparated from the Body may retain ſome Senſe for a ſhort time, that is, as long as there is a ſufficient quantity of Animal Spirits contained in the Brain to cauſe ſome Motion in it's Filaments.

Q. Gentlemen, *Your Opinion is deſired of the following Queſtion, why* Death-watches, Crickets *and* Weaſles *do come more common againſt Death than any other time, your Solution will Oblige,* J. M.

A. We look upon all ſuch things as Idle Superſtitions, for were any thing in them, Bakers, Brewers, Inhabitants of old Houſes, &c. were in a Melancholy Condition.

Q. Gentlemen, *I have been ſeveral Years afflicted with the* Gout *in a high Degree, and try'd many Remedies in vain. Your wiſe Reſults on all Matters are ſo univerſally allow'd of, that I ſhould be infinitely oblig'd to you for your Advice.*

A. We wonder any ſhou'd importune us in this kind, after we have ſo often declar'd, we ſhould offer nothing might be injurious to the Profeſſions of any Perſons, but if your ſelf or any other ſo afflicted, will let us know how to direct a Private Anſwer, we will propoſe a Phyſician to them, who has effected the moſt wonderful Cures of that Diſtemper we have heard of.

Q. Gentlemen, *I am in Love with a Young Lady, and yet never ſaw her. Pray how can this be.*

A. It is eaſy to form in the Mind Ideas of Angels, and perhaps Report has deliver'd her ſuch to you, but if you ſuffer under your Paſſion, in all Probability a ſight of her will relieve you. For nothing Injures any Perſon more, than an Extravagant Character, which raiſing our Imaginations above the Nature of the Object, makes that ſeem deform'd on Viſion, which otherwiſe might appear well enough.

The Author of the Letter ſign'd, E. W. *will meet an Anſwer to his Reply, where our laſt was left for him.*

POEMS.

A Rencounter between two Rival Ladies near Soho, *one extreme Fat, the other as Lean.*

F. L. A *Phantom, Shadow, nothing but a Name,*
Pretend to Rival my Superior Flame!
Fly, leaſt ſome Blaſt away thy Careaſs bear,
It is beneath me to contend with Air.

L. L. Indeed thou'ſt Subſtance Fulſome, Groſs (and Foul,
Scarcely kept ſweet, with thy thin ſalt of Soul;
When thou diſplay'ſt thy 'nweildy Limbs at large,
The Stomach of an Horſe thou'lt overcharge.

F. L. *Thy Clatt'ring Bones, what Muſick will they* (*make*
To Love's Alarms, the drowſy Swain to wake,
When he has dreamt of all thy Meager Charms,
And that a Rattle-Snake *he'd in his Arms.*

L. L. Thy Lumber far more dreadful Dreams (will give,
And that in *Catacombs* he's he's forc'd to live;
When he, that *Mummy*, ſhall awaking view,
To Earthly Things he'll ſurely bid adieu.

F. L. Mock-Lady, *were there Armies ſuch as Thee,*
How would the Crows and Ravens Cheated be.

L. L. On Thee they'd Gorge, but all the Good (from thence,
Wou'd be t' infect the Air with Peſtilence.

F. L. *Thou wilt diſgrace thy Keeper, all will ſwear*
Thou'rt Starv'd, or liv'ſt Chamelion-like *on Air.*

L. L. 'Tis true, thou there wilt Credit him e- (nough,
If Tables may be gueſt by *Kitching-ſtuff.*

F. L. *Love's Secrets never can be kept by You,*
Thou'rt ſo Tranſparent, Folks will read 'em through.

L. L. Beneath thy Loads of Fleſh they'll lye and (rot,
So deeply bury'd they'll be quite forgot.

F. L. *Yet you might make a Lanthorn for the Camp.*

L. L. Yes, if you'd lend your *Tallow* for the Lamp.

F. L. In Bed thou wilt appear a Porcupine,

L. L. That's ſweeter yet, than lying with a Swine,

F. L. *If thou wert ſtript, Heav'ns! what a gaſtly* (*ſhow.*

L. L. And how thy brawny Bum quack quack (wou'd go.

F. L. *In Gardens You indeed of Uſe wou'd be,*
Were you hang'd for a Mauking *on a Tree.*

L. L. And you'd be of advantage to the Fruit,
By Bur'ing ſuch a Load of Muck at Root.

F. L. *Fly Foul-tongu'd Wretch.* L. L. *I quickly ſhall* (*do ſo,*
But thy huge Maſs will ſcarcely let thee Go.

F. L. When next we meet I'll thee attack anew,
L. L. *Till then in thine own Greaſe for Anger ſtew.*

The Ladies who fill'd up the Scene,
Found Room enough to vent their Spleen;
Enough (where e'er they went) to ſay,
To fill the *Viſits* of the Day.
The *Laugh* be'ng o'er, her Tea each ſipt,
And ſo to Chairs or Coaches tript.

Q. *Friend* Bickerſtaff *ſays,*
That One of theſe Days
He'll Publiſh His Wiſe Lucubrations,
Revis'd and Amended,
When the Firſt Volumes ended,
With Notes and many Additions.

That the ſame ſhall be done,
To pleaſe ev'ry One,
On Paper extraord'nary White,
A New Brevier Letter,
No Elziver better,
Which none can but read with delight.

An Edition ſo Neat,
In all Things Compleat,
Imbelliſh'd with Cuts here and there,
Muſt certainly Sell,
And go off mainly well,
Or what will avail all His Care.

And will not Apollo
This Example ſoon follow,
And Print in One Nice Edition,
His Own Works ſublime,
In Proſe and in Rime,
So Worthy of real Admiration?

A. We long ſince Intended
Our Works (well amended
From Errors of *Preſs* and *in Senſe*)
To Publiſh, near Bound,
Gilt Back and edg'd round,
And *Prefaces* writ in their Defence.

Apollo ſhall ſhine
With Glory Divine,
I'th Front, 'mongſt the *Muſes* and *Graces*,
Whilſt Farce and Keen Satyr
Attend on the State, Sir,
With Grinning Sarcaſtical Faces.

In plain Proſe, Sir, we, having receiv'd great numbers of Letters to the Purport of Yours, give this as an Anſwer to them all. We have deferred till now the Reprinting our Firſt Volume, for the Correcting ſeveral Overſights, Miſtakes and other Errata's. But now it will be ſoon in the Preſs for a Book in *Octavo*, on Fine Paper, with a Fair Character and Curious Cuts of *Apollo*, the *Muſes*, *Farce*, *Satyr*, &c. In which will be contain'd about two Thouſand Anſwers to Queſtions in moſt Arts and Sciences, in Proſe and Poetry, approv'd of by divers Eminent Perſons of both Univerſities, and by ſeveral Ingenious Gentlemen of the *Royal Society*, with a great number of Poems by the *Wits of the Town*, inſerted at the Beginning in Complement to the Authors.

N. B.

N. B. It will be at a Moderate Price, tho' all *Folio* are diſpos'd off, and not one under 15*s*. 6*d*. and we could diſpoſe of Numbers more ſo if we had them. Propoſals will ſoon be Printed.

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SIR,

LONDON, January 11. We have Advice from Vienna of the 5th Inſtant, that the Emperor having received Advice of the Reſolution of the States General of the united Provinces to continue the War with the utmoſt Vigor, had reſolved not only to do the like, but alſo to ſend Prince Eugene to the Princes of the Empire to Exhort them to Concur with his Imperial Majeſty, the States of Holland and England in the ſaid Reſolution, in order to the obtaining a Good and Honourable Peace of France.

We have Advice from Conſtantinople, that the Turks are making great Preparations for War, and Erecting great Magazeens, but 'tis not known for what End, tho' at the ſame time 'tis believed, againſt the Czar of Muſcovy, upon which the Miniſter of his Czariſh Majeſty there makes all his Efforts to prevent the ſame, and for that End has offered on the part of his Maſter, that the Fortreſſes which the Czar has built on the Black Sea ſhall be demoliſh'd, but 'tis ſaid the Ottoman Port will not be ſatisfy'd with this, and demands beſides that the City of Aſoph to be ſurrender'd to them, which the Czar will not yeild to,

The Differences between the Emperor and the Duke of Savoy are like to be fully adjuſted in a ſhort time, and for that End 'tis ſaid that Prince Eugene is to go to Italy to Confer with his Royal Highneſs to find Means for that purpoſe, as alſo at the ſame time to Concert with his Royal Highneſs the Operations of the next Campain. General Heyſter is arrived at the Imperial Court, after having happily finiſh'd the Campain in Hungary, and having cleared all the Country on this ſide the Danube, of Enemies, and reduc'd it to the obedience of the Emperor, has Extended his Quarters as fas as Zipſerland and defeated the Enemy in ſeveral Rencounters.

Edinbourgh 11. In one of our former we told you that Mr. James Greenſheilds, the Epiſcopal Miniſter, deſigned to offer a ſecond Bill of Suſpenſion of the Sentence of the Magiſtrates of this City, by Vertue of which he's now Impriſon'd, which accordingly he did on the 28th paſt and the ſame Contained, beſides his former Reaſons and Arguments ſeveral New Ones, which New Bill enſued a warm Debate among the Lords of the Seſſion, but there were only 4 of the Lords that ſtood for him, and they very ſtrenuouſly, viz. Preſtonhall, Blairhall, Grange and Euſtruther, the laſt of theſe 4 urged, that the Lords might paſs the Bill for his Enlargement in Common Form, but all in vain, the Zealots for the Kirk called for a Vote and Carried it. My Lord Minto declared he was ſtill of the ſame Opinion as formerly, that a Common Hawker might as well pretend to Confer Miniſterial Orders as an Exauctorated Biſhop. This Gentleman having been ordained by the Biſhop of Roſs after he was turned out, and further added, that the Mufti might as well be brought from Turkey to Preach the Goſpel in Scotland, as Mr. Greenſheilds from Ireland, another ſaid, that he look'd upon a Biſhop's Power when Exauctorated to be no more than a disbanded Colonel, &c. In fine, Mr. Greenſheilds ſecond Bill having been rejected as was his firſt, did on the 29th when the Lords were all aſſembled, enter his Appeal from that Bench to Her Majeſty and the Parliament of Great Britain now aſſembled, and Care is taken that the ſame ſhall be moved in Parliament.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

AS it would be no leſs diſreſpectful, than injurious to the Publick, to conceal the Merits of Mr. *Grant*, OCULIST; This is therefore to Certify, that *William Dixon*, now a Penſioner in Her Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital at *Chelſea*, aged 67, having ſeveral Years loſt my Sight by *Cataracts*, and ſubmitted my ſelf to be couched of both Eyes ſome Years ago, but without Succeſs; but hearing of the many rare Cures perform'd by Mr. *Grant*, I made my Application to him, who, thro' the Bleſſing of God couched both my Eyes, and reſtored me to Sight in Five Minutes, which Operation Mr. *Grant* perform'd *Gratis*, to the Truth of which I am ready to make Oath. Witneſs my Hand, *William Dixon*.

Juſt Publiſh'd.

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